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TER TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1859. The Fourth Edition is now ready, and contains: ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS AND CALENDARS for the year

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A SERTOR OF THE TROUBLES IN UTAH.

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A MIDSUMMER MELODY.

'Twas a hight in the dog-days, And all through the house Night prowlers were stirring— Boach, ted-bug and mouse. The children, uneasy,
Squirmed this way and that—
The bed-bogs preferred them
Because they were fat.

But at dawn on each insect
Lyon's death powder fell:
And the rate and tae mice, too,
Succumbed to the Pill.
Lyon's Mackerie Powder is warranted to destroy all house
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Noz. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

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Or COUGH LOZENCES,
Cure Cough, Cold, H 'arseness and infinenza.
Any Littation or Novemess of the Throat.
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Relieve the Hacking Cough in Geneumption,
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Clear and strengthen the voice of Singers.
Indispensable to Poullie Sprakers.
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Rev. Hanny Ward Breches.
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ROSEMARY is the best dressing for the hetr known.
ROSEMARY will Restore Heir to Bald Heads.
ROSEMARY will remove Dandruff.
ROSEMARY is the best thing for Children's Hair.

The ROSEMANY is the best thing for Children's ISBN.

The ROSEMANY has not been and cannot be surpassed—securing to all a clean, healthy scalp and beautiful hair.

The Proprietor can furnish proof to sastin the assertious above. Room will not admit the voluntary certificates from individuals who have used it with access.

The ROSEMANY has stood the test of use for eight years; if you are not satisfied, try it. The signature of the proprietor is on all genuine. J. RUSSELL BYALDING, No. 27 Tremontat., Boston, Mass. Sold by dealers generally.

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BARES TO SALES. One large of the beach sales with saty-one drawers inde with velvet; three second-band Sares of Herring's; also, two Wilder's Patent Sares, with powder-preci Locks, for sale at great bargains if applied for immediately, at No. 122 Water-st., near Wall st. SCHUYLKILL COAL, best quality, all sizes, delivered to consumers at \$4 75 John R. White, No. 300 West 13th-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION, SAFE.

LATE FIRE AT DURUQUE, IOWA.

DURUQUE, Jan. 7, 1859

MESSES, S. C. HERRING & Co.—Gente: 1 am requested

A. C. Cochrone of this place, to say to you that on i MESSES. S. C. HERRING & CO.—Genets: I am requested by Mr. T. A. C. Goohrane of this place, to say to you that on the morning of the 4th inst., about 3 o'clook, his store took fire, and the entire stock of goods was destroyed. The heat became so suddenly intense that none of the goods could possibly be saved; but, fortunately, bis books and papers, which were in one of your Champion. Bafes, were all preserved perfectly. And well her may be called Champion, for, durins the whole configuration, there was one incessant pouring of fame directly upon the safe which contained them. And stil, upon opening it, the inside was found to be scatcely warm, while the outside was most powerely scorrobed. Yours, truly, N. A. McGluer. Herring's Patent Champion Firk and Berglan-Proof Papers with Hall's Patent Champion Firk and Berglan-Proof Papers with Hall's Patent Champion Safe ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental tree. S. C. Herring's Patent Champion Safe ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental tree. S. C. Herring's Patent Champion Safe ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental tree. S. C. Herring's Patent Champion Safe ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental tree. S. C. Herring's Patent Champion Safe ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental tree. S. C. Herring's Patent Champion Safe ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental tree. S. C. Herring's Patent Champion Safe ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental tree. S. C. Herring's Patent Champion Safe ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental tree. S. C. Herring's Patent Champion Safe ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental tree. S. C. Herring's Patent Champion Safe ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental tree. S. C. Herring Hall, New York.

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To everybedy troubled by DANDRUFF. To everybody annoyed by their Hair FALLING OUT.

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A remedy at last discovered. MARAVILLA.

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The proceeders of this justly celebrated preparation beg to offer the Maravilla to the public as a complete Hair Restorer. They do not feel it their duty to demounce other preparations advertised to produce similar results, nor to insult the patience and good sense of the public by long winder testimonials, suffice it to say, the Maravilla will, bring back the Hair when apparently entirely going; and, if used as directed, will, produce clossy CURLS, and preserve to the Hair its NATURAL COLOR, Mough one live to the say of three score and ten.

Sold by all respectable Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers, and by the proprietors.

CHARLES ERREST & Co., Perfumers.

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The celebrated FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS, made to order, sewed by hard and warranted to fit, at Ballou's SHIRT EMPORIUM, No. 409 Breadway.

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Conducted on the European Flan. Single rooms 30 cent
cents and 61 per day; Double rooms and Parlors \$1.50 to
Meals as ordered, or \$2 per day for Rooms and Board, at op HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, -Even when this balm for external diseases is applied t.ast of a hundred so-called curatives, it effects the desired object. But it about always be the First. Manufactory, No. & Maiden-lane, N. Y.

CHILDREN CUTTING TEETH.

"Dr. S. B. South: Your valuable Mauneric Salve has acted
like magic on my child outting teeth. It gives it imone diate ease,
and puts it into a refreshing sleep. Mrs. Skinker, No. 47 Nebitst., New Jersey." For sale by S. B. Smith, No. 522 Canalpit, and by Druggists.

BOSWELL'S BEAUTIFIER for removing Tan and Freekies, and imparting a permanent bloom to the complexion, \$1 per package. Boswell's Hair Enablearon, \$1 per bot-tle. Boswell's Sherer of Bracty seat free.

R. F. W. Boswell, No. 250 Broadway, N. Y.

HILL'S HAIR DYE .- 50 cents a Box, Black or Brown. No. 1 Barelay-st. New York: No. 124 Warren-st. Hudson; No. 562 Broadway, Albany; No. 256 State-st. Lan singburgh; Williams, Newark, N. J.; Callender & Co., Philadel-phia; No. 154 Washington-st., Boston; and all Druggists.

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IRON RAILING, 334 per cent cheaper than the old styles. Railing of the most beautiful designs for offices, basks and stores. Can be easily removed or adjusted to any required length, also church and coemetery railing, unsequality for beauty, strength and obseques. Rights to work our railingle patent for sile. Fuller from Railing Co., No. 300 Broadway, New York.

SEWING MACHINES. -All persons who have been induced to buy Sewing Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that SINCER'S MACHINES never fall to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these machines.

I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 456 Broadway.

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The immense increase in the demand for these similable Machines—it has trabled within four months—indicates the viving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.

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The new Family Sewing Machines at \$50 and \$75 are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price. 1. M. SINGER & Co., No. 458 Broadway. CONSUMPTION-DR. CHURCHILL'S DISCOVERY.

WINCHESTER'S GENUINE PREPARATION OF THE Hyperhosphites of Lime, Boda and Potash, As discovered and prescribed by Dr. Churchill of Paris, for Consumption.

I have received the following letter, with permission to pub-

lish the same, from Mr. Nathan Richardson, who is well known throughout the United States as a music publisher, and author of the most celebrated "Instruction Books for the Plane Forte" now in use in this country: " WARREN, Mars., Feb. 2, 1856

"WARRE, Mass., Feb. 8, 1859.

"Mr. J. Winchester-Dear Sie: Having made use of your Preparation of the Hypothosphilts of Links, Sobs and Porsam, as prescribed by Dr. J. F. Churchill, of Faris, for Consumption, I beg to say that I have received a highly beneficial effect from their use for the last two mouths. The most pruminent of the benefits I have received as as follows:
"My appetite has increased to a great extent, my bowels become perfectly regular, and my siesp improved decidedly, so that I do not hesitate to asy I have rested with more comfort during the last two mouths than I have before for more than two years. From the use of the Hypothosphiltzs I have been relieved of all licreign, unpleasant feelings in my obest and right side. I now he and siesp upon either side, with equal convenience, and my health is improving, beyond all doubt, in the most rapid manner possible; and my many friends, I am sure, will seen hear one their Whisey, and Cod Liver Oil, and other atvirtied nostrums, and try the Hypothosphilts, as prepared by you.

"Kours, very truly. Nakasa Echaspose."

The Hypophosphites are a complete prophylactic against pulmonary eisease, and will, when used in time, prevent a de-velopmest of Consumption. They act with insariable efficacy in all incipient cases, even of the soute kind commonly called

"Calloping Consumption."
In Scroffula, Dyspepula, and all Nervous Affections—in every instance of Deficient Fitality, from whatever cause—this preparation of Phosphogus acts with great power in increasing the principle which constitutes Neavous Force, and as a Generator of Blood. Price \$2 per Bot.le. Sold Wholessle and Retail at the

sole general Depot in the United States, No. 43 John at , up stairs. Also by CALLENDER & Co, Third and Walnut sta., Sold in this city by DELLUC & Co., No. 633 Broadway, and No. 256 th-av. J. WINCHESTER, American and Foreign Agency, No. 43 John et., N. Y.

New-York Daily Tribane.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for Insertion must be authoratiosted by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Business letters for THE TRIBUSE Office should in all cases be addressed to HORACE GREELEY & Co. A Post-Office has been established at Tamarack, Will County

The mails for Europe by the steamship America,

from Boston, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-day at 12? o'clock to go by railroad, and 3 o'clock by steamboat. Another effort to repeal the Fishing Bounties

was made in the House yesterday by Mr. Millson of Va., and received a tie vote-104 to 104. Twothirds being required to suspend the rules, the movement was frustrated.

This is the anniversary of the birth of Washington. The day will be celebrated in a slipshod, loose, irregular way, by various societies, civic and military; but there is no hearty, honest recognition of it, either by the authorities or the people. Washington was a nice man, but too slow for this age.

On the invitation of the Ten Governors, the Aldermen bave appointed a Committee to look into the affairs of the Alms-House Department. By the time the Committee are ready to try the Otard and Mumm's Cabinet on Blackwell's Island, we have no doubt the entire Department will bear inspection-especially after dinner.

Mr. Mason of Va. yesterday submitted to the Senate a substitute for the Cuba bill, which in effect gives the Ostend project its quietus. We trust the substitute will prevail, and the bill then be put to sleep. No question taken. Mr. Collamer of Vt. proceeded in a sound and able argument against the bill-against land-stealing in general and Cuba-stealing in particular. Slidellism does not seem to be making headway in the Senate.

JOHN M. BOTTS delivers an oration in honor of Washington's birth-day, in the Academy of Music, before the Order of United Americans to-day Mr. Botts will not make so floral a display as Mr. Everett would have done, but he will be very apt to utter much rough, sound sense, with some su perfluous Union-savirg. Those who like those two articles will do well to procure tickets, if any are still to be had. The performances commence at 14 P. M.

The House vesterday gave a strong intimation of its resolve to revise and increase the Tariff-Mr. Phillips's motion looking to that end having been backed by a vote of 122 Yeas to 91 Navs. A twothirds vote being required to suspend the rules, so as to permit the introduction of a bill, the demonstration was only effective in showing a mejority which may be effective on some other occasion. We now cherish hopes that something will be done before adjournment.

It is proposed in the Board of Aldermen to inquire into the propriety of cutting down salaries generally in the executive departments. There is little probability of anything being done. It is very easy to raise a salary fifty per cent-much easier than to cut it down five. It is not so much the individual amount, but the number of salaries that needs reforming. Were the same business now paid for from the Treasury done by private citizens, not more than two-thirds of the force would be required or employed. Let the Common Council begin by abolishing sinecures; and when the lazy incumbents get done squirming, it will be early enough to look after those who really work.

John Pettigrew has done a great deal of work for this city, in paving, regulating and grading streets. He is a great contractor, and his friends have been loud in rejoicing over the fact that when Devlin, Farley & Co., were on the gridiren of the Frauds Committee, Pettigrew was not among them-his record was clear, his virtue, by contrast at least, spotless. But the mousing disposition of the acting Street Commissioner has ruthlessly cast dirt upon this boasted purity. It is said by Mr. Lovell that the pure Pettigrew has got a judgment

among other items at 22 cents per cubic yard for earth filling: but that by some hocus poons the 22 was subsequently changed to 42, so that while he took the job at the smaller figure, he made out his bill at the latter; a trifle, to be sure, but no more nor less than forgery on the part of the performer. and constructive largeny by Pettigrew, who endeavors to collect the swindle. Will the Legislature look sharp to these judgments ! A sweeping resolution, striking out all which cannot be clearly proved to be just, might save the city a million of

H. Howard, Chief Engineer (at \$5,000 a year and a gold medal) of the free Fire Department, having broeded for seven weeks over his annual report, has finally sent that astounding document to the Common Council. Its information is that he has put an end to all rowdyism, practiced the strictest economy, and every way greatly improved the Department. There are 47 engines, 57 hose and 15 hook and ladder companies, employing 3,700 men. The losses by fire during the year were much greater than the year before. A fire telegraph would be a good thing; but the present one is good for nothing. More new buildings are wanted. The system of badges does not work well. The Fire Commissioners are puffed liberally -Mr. Howard, with the gold medal, pats them on the head, and says, "Good boys." Mr. Howard. at \$5,000 a year and a gold medal, is opposed to a paid fire department, and sets his face, salary and medal against steam fire-engines; they threw too much water, and will do great damage with that tectotal and disagreeable fluid. Still the gold medal owner will give them an impartial trial. Of course he will. They cannot vote: they would cost much less than the present standing falsehood of a free volunteer department; they would render fussy Chiefs with \$5,000 a year and gold medals entirely useless, and put out the function of the Fire Reporter for The Herald, who is paid \$2,000 a year by the city for giving his opinion as to the cause of the fires, and who is also duly puffed by the bearer of the gold medal. This whole report is but an exhibition of the boyish vanity of Harry Howard, who -with all respect-is utterly unfit to hold the place he occupies; and who, even in his healthiest days, was never the man to do credit to the Department and justice to the City. The gasconade about a Fire Department without cost is getting stale. Not less than \$100,000 a year is now spent for this free service, and the bill is increasing rapidly. The Fire Department is well enough for its kind, but it may be greatly improved, and probably will be when inefficient chiefs who get \$100 a week and a gold medal for doing nothing stop babbling about the virtues of volunteer service.

That wonderful Committee to protect the chartered rights of this City met again last night-Boole was there, also Bulteel, and others. Our reporter says the proceedings were dull. Doubtless. Of the prominent citizens invited to talk to the Committee, only James W. Gerard, fussy man; Judge Welsh, quiet man; and three others, unknown men, were present-beside Robert W. Lowber. honest man. Boole had got a l the bills now before the Legislature which affected this City; but he confessed that he could not understand them, and referred those who would do so to the public press. Sensible fit on Boole. Sly Boole, however, afterward suspected that the Albany jokers had been hocusing him-that the bills sent to him were like Mrs. Cunningham's baby-bogus; that the real Indian would not be visible until adopted. Verdant Boole! Yet he was empowered to send a special messenger to Albany to warn the Legislature against invading our rights. Bulteel thought, under certain contingencies, the Committee would make ninny hammers of themselves-which is more than likely. Then came \$240,000 Lowber, who threw all the blame heretofore, now and to come, upon Albany. (Albany says she owns two thirds of Lowber's land.) But aside from his personal interest, Lowber was stupid. James W. Gerard, who has been to Europe, and never omits an opportunity to tell of it, next expressed himself. He was discursive, irrelevant, mistaken and dull. Themas G. Ferris doubted if the City had any privileges, and had never read the charter-and sat down. Copies of the Dongan and Montgomerie charters are to be provided at the next meeting, so that the learned Committee and their astute guests may know what they are talking about. Ex-Alderman Sturtevant, of 1852, was invited, but did not come with Lowber. But this nonsense of such a Committee from such a body, to protect the rights of the City, is too absurd for a moment's serious reflection. The wolves assume to watch the sheep-the fellows who have grown fat at the cost of the City howl piteously lest their game be stopped. The Legislature is by no means immaculate; but for safety of life and property, commend us to a dezen Legislatures rather than one Common Council of the modern pattern.

The House yesterday directed some practical reforms in Post-Office management, which, if they be not evaded, cannot fail to save large sums annu ally to the Treasury.

On motion of Mr. Sherman of Ohio, the advertisements of Mail Lettings are henceforth to be published only in two journals in each State, which must be those of the largest circulation, not printed in the same city. Hitherto, scores of party peanywhistles, devoid alike of character and circulation have had this job given them to no possible end but that of keeping the breath of life in their worthless bodies.

On motion of Mr. Colfax of Ind., Post-Office Blanks are henceforth to be printed by whomsoever will supply them cheapest.

On motion of Mr. Olin of N. Y., Wrapping Paper is benceforth to be procured of whomsoever will supply it chespest.

On motion of Mr. Blair of Mo., the Wells & Butterfield Express Company were authorized to carry the California Overland Mail on any route they may prefer, instead of being required, as heretofore, to run it through Arkansas and some hundreds of miles south of Salt Lake. Mr. Reagan of Texas made a voluble harangue against this proposition, but was voted down.

PIKE'S PEAK.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: Will you please advise us in regard to goldnining at Pike's Peak! Do you think it advisable for a small company to go, with earnest desires to make money Will you please inform us of the cheapest and best route, and the best place to locate?

will oblige by answering by note. Address B. E. Can-LILE, Boston. Boston, Mass., Feb. 17, 1819.

We print the above letter only as a sample of a great many that reach us from day to day. As the information sought by the writer is desired by thousands, we answer him through the columns of

above the "bed-rock" beneath the soil, of Western Kansas. The intrinsic probability, based on the undcubted and abundant production of the shining metal on the opposite slope of the same great mountainous region, combines with the direct, positive testimony of scores of living witnesses, to

place this fact beyond question. II. Though the "Pike's Peak" region has as yet been insdequately prospected, we believe it will be found less prolific in Gold than the Mining region | the Mails and seventy-five passengers in security of California. We infer this from the geology and topography of the country, as also from the fact that the average yield thus far has been meager indeed.

III. Still, there is Gold in Western Kansasprobably a great deal of it-and tens of thousands will soon be in hot pursuit of it. Some of these will doubtless come back with money in their pockets-thrice as many without a cent-shile a good many will not return at all. On the whole, we do not believe the emigrants to "Pike's Peak" in 1859 will average a net yield of fifty cents per day over their expenses from the time they leave home till they get back again. We cannot doubt that nine-tenths of them might do decidedly better, and make money easier, by hiring out for the best wages they could command just where they are today, than they will by going to Pike's Peak. We say this, with no hope or desire that any who have caught the gold fever will be cured by any thing we can say. Like the daughter, whose mother had seen the folly of dancing, and wished her on that account to let it alone, they will insist on seeing the felly of it too. There are certain popular manias for which experience is the only cure. Golddigging is one of them. So, instead of seeking to dissuade any, we urge all the infected to go shead. Those of them who are good for anything will mainly return cool, sober, reasonably wise, and convinced that potato-digging is a much easier and surer road to wealth than gold-digging. The other sort will, for the most part, not return at all.

IV. Of course, we do not think it "advisable for men who can find work on this side of the Mississippi to go roving after gold to Pike's Peak. We agree with a Western friend, who dryly observed that he didn't want to go to Pike's Peak after gold, as there was more of that article in Michigan than he could get hold of. Wheever has useful employment that affords him a decent living may far better stick to it. But there are thousands of in eterate idlers, loafers, gamblers, tipplers, rowdies and other ne'er-do-wells throughout the country, whom we would gladly incite to strike a bee line for Pike's Peak at once. Not being able there to live en other men's earnings, they may be constrained to dig a little gold, every ounce of which will be so much clear gain to mankind. Judge Lynch will deal with some of them; their own vices will dispose of others; so that a good many of them will never come back. We wish

they would all go. V. Whoever is bent on going to the new dig gings should buy a through ticket by the cheapest line from his residence to the Kansas frontier. Which line that is, will depend upon his present location. For most persons in the North and East, we believe the route to Quincy, Islinois, and thence by the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, is preferable. Some, doubtless, may better go by St. Louis. Those who cross Iows will generally fit out at Omaha or some other Nebraska town on the Missouri. Those who may go through Missouri to Kansas may try Leavenworth, Atchison, or any of the smaller border cities, or may buy their outfit at Lawrence. We hear all sorts of stories as to the respective advantages of these rival towns, and cannot decide between them. Whoever is going should be on the Missouri by the 1st of April, ready to push across the Plains so soon as the grass will subsist cattle. And be sure to start with no animal which is not in the very best working order. VI. As to localities in the diggings, it would be

absurd to proffer advice. It will be time enough to talk of them when you reach the Missouri. There you will be pulled and hauled all manner of ways, and be forced to listen to any number of incredible and contradictory stories. We should have ample reason for diverging on one side or the -We shall have several correspondents in the

other. new gold region so soon as it is accessible, and expect letters from different parts of it at least weekly. We shall doubtless copy accounts from other journals, telling of rich diggings, big strikes, so many cents' worth to the pan of earth, so many dollars per day to the hand, &c. &c. These ac counts, we presume, will mainly be true; we should not print them if we did not believe them so. But for every one who reports such luck, or of whom it is reported, there will doubtless be scores wardering wearily and digging hungrily without making their salt-and from these we shall hear and can report little or nothing. We beg every reader to bear them steadily in mind while reading the glowing accounts of personal success which we shall be obliged to publish. Enough said.

STEAMING ON ICE.

We have already printed some accounts from Western journals of the proposed Winter Steamboat of Mr. Norman Wiard, now in progress of construction at Prairie du Chien on the upper Mississippi: but the importance of the enterprise, and the vast consequences which must flow from its success, seem to demand more emphatic notice. The general plan of the boat is set forth by the inventor as follows:

"The boat which I first propose to build will b twelve feet in width by seventy in length, and, when resting upon the water, would displace about ore foot resting upon the water, would hipsace about the total in depth. It will be propelled by a pair of locomotive engines, acting on a single driving-wheel, to which adhesion is given by various devices. The bottom, ends, and sides of the hull, for about three feet in hight, are of iron; the upper part is inclosed and failshed similar to a passenger car, and warmed by

fuished similar to a passenger car, and warmed by steam pipes, and will accommodate one hundred pas-sengers: it is steered by a pilot familiar with the river, by devices which give him perfect command over it. "A steam brake is attached, by which its velocity may be perfectly controlled; the boat is supported on shates or runners, so adjustable as to pass through snow five feet in depth without presenting any con-siderable resistance."

Says The Chicago Press; If it breaks through the ice or encounters an air hole, machinery is prepared, which, in a few minutes, puts it again on the ice ready for onward progress. The driving wheel is near the stern, and the inventor calculates the ordinary speed on the ice at twenty to forty miles an hour, and with clear, solid ice, he believes his vessel can easily be made to attain a speed of the inventor of the calculation of the calculatio neves his vessel can easily be made to attain a speed of eighty miles. The cabin is twelve by forty feet, and the capacity of the boat is rated at one hundred passengers and five tuns of freight. The entire boat, when loaded with passengers and cargo, is calculated to weigh thirty-two tuns." The Prairie du Chien Leader of the 12th inst.

says that Mr. Wiard has now forty mechanics at work on his model boat, which he expects to have completed early in March, while the Mississippi above that point is now covered by at least two feet of solid ice, which rarely breaks up till April. and sometimes not till nearly or quite the 1st of May. Mr. Wiard has for years been studying and

experimenting on his boat, and believes that he has obviated every difficulty, including those of "bummocks" or irregular, bulging surfaces, which he planes down to a level, that of freezing to the ice, tendency to make leeway on short turns of the river, air-holes, &c. &c. The route of the boat over the ice is to be carefully scanned and staked out beforehand by men cunning in ice-lore; and it is confidently calculated that the ice-boat, carrying and comfort, will make the trip from Prairie du Chien to St. Paul (300 miles) within the sunlight of a Winter day, at an aggregate cost of not over fifty dollars.

Should the result begin to correspond with these expectations, the North-West is on the eve of a new and unparalleled development. Her rivers, many thousands of miles in extent, will be even more practicable and useful in Winter than in Summer, and the speedy establishment of a swift Overland Mail from St. Paul to Puget's Sound is inevitable. For the Mississippi, the Red River of the North, the Saskatchewan, and Fraser River (which is separated from the Saskatchewan near their respective sources in the Rocky Mountains by a distance of only 317 yards), may easily be made to form a network of ice navigation, broken only by three or four brief portages, from the railroads of Wisconsin and the East to the deep waters of Puget's Sound and the Pacific. A fortnight, at most, of comfortable Winter travel, through grand and varied scenery, most of it still untamed by the industry, unhackneyed by the descriptions of civilized man, with ample supplies in the larder, replenished from day to day with the choicest game and fish, served up hot and tempting by the cook as the steamer skims glibly over the ice, should suffice for traversing the whole distance from our City to Paget's Sound, allowing three days by railroad hence to Prairie du Chien and one from the lowest firm ice on Fraser River to the head of steamship navigation near the mouth of that stream, and supposing two or three days to be consumed in making the portages from river to

We cannot, of course, judge from the data be fore us how far Mr. Wiard's glowing anticipations are justified; but considering how vast and pervading would be the beneficent consequences of his success, extending to Russia, the Canadas, and other ice-bound regions, we must ardently hope that no pecuniary or other impediments will deprive his invention of a prompt and thorough trial.

THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES. Among numerous other evidences of the drift to

which even the English Universities are subjectfast anchored as they are supposed to be-is a delicate question of discipline which has arisen at Cambridge, and which, before being finally decided by the authorities of the University, is already a subject of discussion in the newspapers. The police of the University is, it appears, placed in charge of certain officers attached to each College, and selected from among the fellows, and known as proctors. Under the new University sixtutes lately adopted, the power of the proctors to deal themselves with offenders is restricted to "light" offenses, which they may punish either by admonition, by pecuniary fine, or by placing the culprit under a sort of temporary arrest. "Grave offenses" must be reported to the Vice-Chancellor, who is to exercise his discretion in bringing them before his Court, which is composed of the Masters of Colleges, in which body alone is vested the power to inflict the severe punishment of rustication-temporary suspension, that is, from residence at the University; or, the highest one of expulsion-these with the lighter penalties which the proctors may inflict, being the only punishments known to the discipline of the University.

It is a part of the duty of the proctors to keep watchful eye upon such houses of ill repute as may exist in the city, and occasionally to search hem; in discharge of which duty, one of the proctors found one night, about 11 o'clock, an under graduate concealed in what the proctor describes as "a very infamous house"-which say, make Pike's Peak your goal, until you shall under-graduate, as it afterward appeared, did not return to his college that night. This was the first case of the sort which had come under notice since the late change in the statutes; and, considering this to be a "grave offense," the proctor reported it to the Vice-Chancellor, who saw fit to lay it before his Court, composed, as we have mentioned, of the Masters of Colleges. That body, however, did not inflict any punishment on the culprit, beyond a mere admonition; while, at the same time, an intimation was conveyed to the proctors that, in future, instead of reporting such cases to the Vice-Chancellor, they had better themselves deal with them. As this decision seemed to the proctor in question to involve one of two alternatives-either that the new statutes were not to be obeyed, or else, that fornication was a "light" offense-to neither of which propositions could be assent-after some correspondence with the Vice-Chancellor, he resigned his office, and was followed in doing so by several other of the proctors. who coincided with his view of the case. The question being thus made to assume a serious character, the Vice Chancellor has summoned a meeting of the University Senate to consider it; and, in the mean time, the discussion of it has got into the

The Times undertakes the defense of the course adopted by the Vice-Chancellor's Court, and in so doing alleges that the course which they pursued with the offender and their suggestions to the proctors were in conformity to the hitherto established usages of the University-it not having been the custom to bring offenses of that sort before the Vice-Chancellor's Court, except when the case assumed the complexion of systematic depravity. It is denied that the new statutes were intended to change at all the usages of the University in this respect, or that in defining the powers of the proctors they intended to do anything more than to record and confirm customs already prevailing. According to The Times, the only question is, Shall offenses of the kind referred to stand on the same ground with drunkenness, swearing and Sabbath-breaking-which, too, might to many appear "grave offenses," and be dealt with privately by the proctors, as has hitherto been customary? or shall they be brought before the Vice-Chancellor's Court and punished with rustication or expulsion? Beside the severity of these latter punishments, so apt to be ruinous to the prospects of those subjected to them, The Times objects, in another point of view, to having these cases brought before the Vice-Chancellor's Court. That Court is a public tribunal. It is attended by the Registrar of the University, who, in the capacity of a Notary Public, takes down its proceedings and enters them on a record which is preserved among the archives of the University. "Hundreds of 'years afterward," The Times pathetically exclaims, "the biography of some exemplary Bishop or patri-

southful fraity, the memory of which ought to have perished with it." The proctor, on the other hand, whose re signation has given rise to this controversy, insists, in a letter to The Times, that the question really is be, ween "the antiquated views of discipline" still to be found at Cambridge, and "the growing opinion that, h' the University is " to stand well in the face of the con 'atry, she must foster a higher moral tone that hitherta" There has long," he says, "been a sourmur of disapprobation-heard nowhere more distinctly than in the ranks of the students the useigesat the light estimate in which siss of i'mpurity are supposed to be held by University authorities. Those who are on the side of moral reform, supported as they know themselves to be by the large and influential body of pure minded and upright young men in our colleges, and by the good wishes of the fathers, mothers and sisters " of Ergland, feel that, with the opening of a new academical ers, the moment has come for redeeming the character of the University, as one of the great centers of moral as well as of intellectual training." The meeting of the Sepate of the University to

otic statesman may be clouded by the record of a

consider the question was to be held on the 31st of January, and its discussions may be expected to present some topics of interest.

THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribuna. WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 21, 1859.

The House is in favor of a tariff, but the Committee of Wafs and Means are not. At a meeting of the latter to-day, Mr. Letcher and Mr. Maolay

backed down, and refused to permit Mr. Morrill's bill, with modifications to suit Mr. Phillips, to be be reported; and the Committee voted, five to four, to report a bill to reissue Treasury Notes without any tariff. This decision determined Messra. Morrill, Howard, Davis and Paillips to allow the latter to offer in the House Mr. Morrill's bill, with some slight modifications and a Treasury-Note rider, which was done, to the consternation of the Free-Traders. Objection was made to the consideration of the bill, and a suspension of the rules was asked for and refused by a vote of 122 to 91. The vote shows the House to be decisively in favor of a Tariff. When the Committee of Ways and Means report their measure, asking permission to issue Treasury Notes, the same tariff bill will be moved again as an amendment, unless the Treasury-Note bill is put as a rider on the Civil Appropriation bill. It is gover. ally conceded that the Treasury-Note bill cannot pass without a tariff, and the latter cannot be had unless the Committee of Wajs and Means back down. An extra session of next Congress is quite

likely to happen from the present state of things; The President has been appealed to to-day by some of his Democratic friends not to veto the Agricultural College bill.

The Sherman Investigating Committee met this morning, but Mr. Bocock and Mr. Groesbeck were not ready with their report, and asked for time until Wednesday morning to complete it. Mr. Ready, rumor says, will make a separate report, in which event there will not be majority report.

The Senate, to-day, passed the Consular and Diplomatic bill, undoing all the reform that the House accomplished upon it of any value.

Mr. Collamer made a very able speech against Mr. Stideli's Thirty Million Bribery and Corrupion scheme.

Mr. Buchanan is having considerable difficulty in the confirmation of his appointments. Mr. Potter, Collector at Toledo, is opposed by Mr. Stedman, public printer, through his friend Seaster Pugh, who owes his election to Mr. Stedman and his friends. Mr. Stedman's friends have offered to Mr. Potter to withdraw opposition if he will appoint their man Deputy. This Mr. Potter refuses to listen to, even at the loss of the office. It is disgraceful that a faithless fellow should have any in

fluence in the Senate. Mr. Appleton is very anxious about the confirmstion of Mr. Wiggin of Maine as Fishery Commissioner under the Reciprocity treaty. His confirmation is considered very doubtful. It is said to be on account of unfitness. As the place is really a sinecure, and \$23,000 a year are appropriated for the expenses, it is a matter of some importance to the person appointed, and it is difficult to perceive how the charge of incompetency can be good where there is nothing to do. Although Messrs. Appleton and Buchsnan were both opposed to the treaty, they are quite willing to disburse the spoils under it, and are making great exertions to have Wiggin confirmed. The place was promised to Col. Ward B. Burnett of New-York by the President up to the very hour of his receiving the offer of Surveyor-General of Nebraska and Kansas. Although Mr. Wiggia had the commission in his pocket some days, Mr. Appleton overruled the President, and thus angered John R. Thomson, brother-in-law of Mr. Burnett, by insisting that the Consul-General and Commissioner, under the treaty, both belonged to Maine, and that Mr. Wiggin, who claimed a foreign

mission, must have it. There are rumors of a dissolution of the Cabinet. One is that the President has requested Mr. Teucey to resign in view of the coming report against

him of the Sherman Investigating Committee. Mr. Blair moved an amendment to the Post-Office Appropriation bill to-day, condemning Postmaster-General Brown for forcing the overland mail over the Southern route, in violation of the law of Congress. He showed that the law gave the selection of the route to the contractors, and that Mr. Brown forced them to take the Southern route-adding nine hundred miles to the distanceand that his motives may have been to enhance in value a large body of his lands in Arkansas through which the route passes, or to influence the location of the Pacific Railroad. The amendment passed the Committee by a large majority.

Mr. Lovejoy of Illinois created great sensation in the House to-night. He made the most striking and boldest speech against the slave oligarchy delivered this session, sparkling with brilliant points. The galleries were full and unusually attentive. The Committee to investigate the allegations

against Mr. Searing examined several witnesses today, and the evidence looks bad for S.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 21, 1859.

About twelve Democrats from the Northern and Western States, together with those from Pennsylvania, voted with the majority on Mr. Phillips unsecessful motion to suspend the rules and enable him to introduce his Loan and Tariff bill. The negative vote was composed of Democrats in company with four Republicans and two Americans.

Rumous have been circulated and believed, that the

Walue of this excellent article is known alike to the healthy and the sich. He proprietors ask only for it a fair trial. Call for it at the depot, No. 41 Ann.st., or at any respectable druggists'. Beware of imitations, which are easily detected, as GAYETTY's pame is wellow marked in each sheet. for \$26,351 61, most of which is for regulating Sixty-third street; and that Pettigrew bid

THE TRIBUNE. We must be brief.

I. No doubt there is gold in the soil, or just